



**Concept Note**  
**United Nations Security Council Arrria Formula Meeting**  
**Organized and Co-sponsored by Japan, Guyana and Mozambique**  
**Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace through Comprehensive Approaches**  
**- Investment in People, including Empowerment of Women -**  
**Monday, 22 January 2024, 3 p.m. - 6 p.m.**  
**CR3, UN Headquarters**

## **Background**

We are facing an increasingly volatile world today due to a number of interlocking global risks which transcend national borders and spare no country. These threats encompass poverty, food and energy insecurity, climate change, pandemics, all forms of violence, discrimination, and gender-based inequalities, among others. Addressing such issues requires close policy coordination at all levels.

These complex risk factors can become the root causes of conflict if not addressed properly. To prevent conflicts and their recurrence, it is important for the United Nations to help countries build **resilient societies where human dignity and human security are upheld through a comprehensive approach covering all aspects of humanitarian, peace, security, and development.**

In establishing a resilient society, every single individual is an agent of change. **Empowering all people, including women and those in most vulnerable situations, is crucial.** Every country must pursue this by investing in its people so that they can enjoy their full potential. Moreover, **building reliable institutions** which can fulfill basic human needs, ensure sustainable development, and develop mutual trust between the governing and the governed is also essential.

To bolster such national efforts and to better pursue the purposes of the UN Charter, **the UN Security Council should continue to focus on comprehensive approaches with a longer-term vision.** UN peace operations should be rightly placed at the earliest stage possible in “integrated planning and coordination on transitions with the Resident Coordinators, United Nations Country Team, other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the host State

and other national stakeholders including civil society<sup>1</sup>”. This will create synergies and maximize impact in building resilient societies as well as securing sustainable peace and development beyond conflict.

The Secretary-General stresses that **comprehensive approaches are required for effective prevention of conflicts**<sup>2</sup>. While it remains a primary responsibility of States<sup>3</sup>, the importance of taking operational and structural measures for prevention of conflict is greater than ever<sup>4</sup>. Taking the Secretary-General’s suggestions into consideration, and in preparation for the Summit of the Future and the upcoming 2025 Peacebuilding Architecture Review, it is time for Member States to further discuss **how the Security Council can implement comprehensive approaches by utilizing the UN toolbox and other non-UN tools.**

### Guiding Questions

1. Are there any good practices of effective regional or international coordination to implement comprehensive approaches integrating humanitarian, peace, security, and development aspects for conflict prevention and sustainable peace that address root causes of conflicts and build long-term resilience? Which tools of the Security Council, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the Secretariat, other UN entities, and the Member States- were used to achieve such comprehensive approaches?
2. Learning from the abovementioned good practices raised in Question 1, how can host countries demonstrate ownership in effectively implementing a comprehensive approach while effectively utilizing and coordinating international support? What role is the UN expected to play in supporting such host-country-owned efforts?
3. What are the operational, structural, and thematic challenges in fostering effective collaboration among stakeholders including national authorities, UN Peace Operations (including PKOs and SPMs), Resident Coordinators, UN Country Teams, and UN Agencies, Funds, and Programs? How can they cooperate more efficiently and effectively, especially looking beyond the post-conflict period?
4. In implementing a comprehensive approach to conflict prevention and sustaining peace, what measures are necessary to ensure protection of women and their active involvement particularly in decision-making roles, aligning with the goals outlined in the Women, Peace, and Security agenda? What can the Security Council do to promote such practices?

---

<sup>1</sup> Para 1 of S/RES/2594 (2021)

<sup>2</sup> P11, “A New Agenda for Peace”

<sup>3</sup> Preambular Para 7 of [S/RES/2171 \(2014\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> World Bank and United Nations, Pathways for Peace.

## **Modalities**

The Arria-formula meeting will be chaired by H.E. Mr. YAMAZAKI Kazuyuki, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, H.E. Mrs. Carolyn RODRIGUES-BIRKETT, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to the United Nations, and H.E. Mr. Domingos FERNANDES, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Mozambique to the United Nation. All UN Member States and Permanent Observers are invited to participate.

## **The following speakers are invited to brief:**

1. Assistant Secretary-General for the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific for Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), Mr. Mohamed Khaled Khiari, on behalf of Under-Secretary-General Rosemary DiCarlo
2. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator Achim Steiner
3. Executive Director of BRAC, Mr Asif Saleh (video recorded)

The meeting will take place in Conference Room 3 from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Monday, 22 January 2024. The meeting will be broadcast on UN Web TV. Interpretation into the six official languages of the UN will be provided until 6 p.m. After 6 p.m., delegations are encouraged to send their remarks in writing, since we may not make it through the entire speakers list due to time constraints.